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is largely an unconscious one, and one upon which students, both historical and literary, have laid little stress. In all the wealth of Shakespearian literature it is strange that there has been but one slender volume, now long out of print, which has attempted any continuous treatment of English history as reflected in Shakespeare's plays.

Schlegel insisted that Shakespeare intended his ten historical plays as parts of one great whole. It is this oneness, this continuity that Mr. Warner has seized upon and enforced in this course of popular lectures. An exact title for the whole series of plays, as he reads them, would be: "The Decline and Fall of the House of Plantagenet, with a Prologue on King John and an Epilogue on Henry VIII."

"You must tell me what I am to see, or I shall not see it," said a great scientist, before whom Faraday was about to perform some of his marvelous experiments. This same service, the focusing of the attention, is here attempted in behalf of the Shakespearian student. With the gain there comes, of course, the attendant danger, that the emphasis may not be not the dramatist's but the lecturer's, that it has been read not in but *into* the plays. The scheme which Mr. Warner here suggests, however, is at once so simple and so temperately urged, that it will prove of no slight help.

In arrangement the book is made very usable. The discussion of each play is preceded by a brief statement of its sources and of its early editions, together with a chronology of the events occurring between this and the preceding play. In the lecture proper the principal anachronisms are pointed out, and occasional reference is made to contemporary chronicles. There is but slight display of originality or of deep research. Indeed there is little here which many a painstaking student of Shakespeare might not find for himself. But the excellence of this book is that here the work has actually been done, the unity has been grasped; freed from their stage setting, the spirit and movement of English history are here presented, and in great measure there is effected "a working partnership between the Chronicle of the formal historian and the Epic of the dramatic poet." Several useful appendices, bibliographical and critical, and an excellent index complete the book.

GEORGE H. HAYNES.

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*Punishment and Reformation, an Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System.* By FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, LL. D. Pp. 339. Price, \$1.75. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1895.

In January, 1895, Dr. Wines delivered a course of lectures, upon "Punishment and Reformation," before the Lowell Institute of Bos-

ton. They were addressed to a popular audience, and in the revised form of the present work they are still addressed to a like audience. As the author disclaims any pretence to original research or exhaustive treatment, it is primarily from the standpoint of the general reader that his work must be considered. The general reader is torn by conflicting emotions. He has a real or fancied thirst for information; but he is impatient, impatient of quantity, impatient of the form of presentation. Dr. Wines has skillfully met the situation. He does not attempt to tell us all he knows, but what he tells us he puts before us in a very readable fashion.

The sub-title, "An Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System," tells us the order of presentation. The attitude of society toward crime is reflected in the treatment meted out to law-breakers. Dr. Wines gives us a spirited but somewhat harrowing account of the corporal punishments which were the sole weapon of the law-giver down to the very dawn of modern times. He then traces the gradual disappearance of barbaric punishments and the substitution of more humane treatment. Deprivation of liberty by confinement is to-day the penalty of crime in all civilized countries. The prison, once a temporary stage before trial or before the execution of a sentence, has become the main agent for the punishment of law-breakers. We have not all, it is true, the same notions of the purpose of this punishment, or of the spirit in which it should be administered. Hence the concluding chapters treat of the Elmira system, criminal anthropology, and other modern notions in the theory of crime and punishment. This portion, and, indeed, the book throughout, is marked by a sober-minded judicial treatment of the subject which cannot fail to exert a healthy influence. The author is no enthusiast, but at the same time a scholar, and a practical man of affairs, whose life-long familiarity with the subject of crime and punishment has taught him to see things as they really are, and yet not to despair of improvement.

We cannot conclude a review in the *ANNALS* without asking a question which might perhaps be passed over in a newspaper review, namely, what is the value of the work to the student of sociology? The book may be divided into two parts, historical and expository. In the interests of the general reader Dr. Wines was forced to expand the historical portion where he was not at home, and contract the expository part where he is an acknowledged master. For the student this is unfortunate. He could wish that the historical summary had been made by a more skillful hand, for he cannot but be pained by so startling an historical statement, as that Maria Theresa was succeeded by Joseph II., who had an almost insane hatred of all

reform.\* On the other hand the student will regret the brevity of the exposition of more modern notions of punishment and crime which is held within such narrow limits as to contain perforce only the general characteristics with which he is already familiar. Though of slight value to himself, the student cannot fail to recognize the admirable popular qualities of the book, and to recommend it to those seeking an introduction to the study of crime and its treatment.

ROLAND P. FALKNER.

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POPULAR DISCUSSIONS OF THE MONEY QUESTION.

Several score of pamphlets, leaflets, catechisms and addresses upon the various phases of bimetallism have appeared within the last few months, but the gist of all that they contain is to be found in one or another of a list of four or five books. They possess no scientific value for the student of money, for they contain no new facts or groupings of statistics, and no new theories that have any value except as curiosities of abnormal logic.

Mr. Harvey's book, "*Coin's Financial School*,"† is probably responsible for three-fourths of the cheap literature issued this year upon the money question. It is a quasi-humorous, yet apparently earnest and sincere argument for the free coinage of silver in the United States, the mono-metallic logic coming from the lips of a boy teacher in an imaginary school at Chicago. The book has been widely read and has received the earnest and often acrimonious consideration of numerous critics. The author has been censured for having represented certain well-known financiers as present at his "school" in utter helplessness before the logic of the boy lecturer, yet a reader of any discernment whatever can hardly fail to perceive the fictitious character of the "school."

In the book we find all the old arguments in behalf of silver ingeniously bolstered by statistics, charts and illustrations. Mr. Harvey tries to prove that the original unit in our currency was the silver dollar, that bimetallism was successfully maintained down to 1873, when silver was surreptitiously and feloniously demonetized, that gold is appreciating in value and that the consequent falling prices are responsible for manifold commercial and industrial evils, that the value or purchasing power of silver has changed but little in the last twenty

\* Page 139.

† *Coin's Financial School*. By W. H. HARVEY. Pp. 155. Price, 25c. Chicago: Coin-Publishing Company, 1894.